to show the zeal and tenacity of the three years volunteers. General Scott was decidedly of opinion that all had been accomplished by these militia regiments that could reasonably be expected of them, and that it would be far wiser to defer making any movement in advance until it could be made with troops enlisted for the war. But the Northern public, as the violent language of the newspaper press clearly showed, was determined not to lose the services of the three months' men before proving how much they could do; and as a much exaggerated notion as to the probable results of a victory over Beauregaix Ts army was very generally entertained, the administration was finally induced to overrule the judgment of the lieutenant-general, and to order him to make the necessary arrangements for an advance.

General Scott accordingly called upon General McDowell, to whom had been given the command of the troops on the Virginia side of the Potomac, for a plan of operations ; and on Juno 24th McDowell submitted one,[1] In it he urges that lie may be allowed to put his regiments into brigades. This fact, of itself, shows the very rudimentary state of the Union army. This request was complied with, and the army was organized into five

divisions, com-
prising in all thirteen brigades.[2] McDowell had
with him 40 guns.[8] His total force is given
at 35,732

[2] W. R., 719.
[3] 2 W. R., 314. Two of these, however, do not seem
in have had
brigade commandors.
[3] B. K I., 175.